Cure for Consumption and Asthma

Gazette of the United States.

A NATIONAL PAPER, PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY JOHN FENNO, No. 69, HIGH-STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 36, of Vol. IV.] WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1792. [Whole No. 358.]

PRICE CURRENT.

PER QUANTITY.—DOLLARS 100 Cents each.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 3.

	Dlls. Cts.	Dlls. Cts.
ANCHORS pr. lb.	7	8
Allum, English, pr. cwt.	4 67	
Ditto, Roch pr. lb.		11
Ashes, pot, per ton,	90	100
——Pearl,	137	140
Arrack pr. gall.	1 33	1 67
Brandy, common,		1
——Coniac	1 20	
Braziletto, pr. ton.		32 34
Bricks, pr. M.	5	7
Bread, ship, pr. cwt.	1 67	2
Ditto, pilot		3 33
Ditto, small water, per keg	36	40
Beer, American, in bottles, pr. doz. bottles included,		1 40
Ditto pr. barrel,		4 67
Boards Cedar pr. M feet,		16
——New England		11
——Oak	8	9
——Merchantable pine	16	17
——Sap, do.		8
——Mahogany, per foot		10
The above are the shallop prices, for the yard price, add 1 dollar 33 cents per 1000.		
Brimstone in rolls, pr. cwt.		3 33
Beef, Boston, per barrel	7	8
—— Country ditto	6	7
——Fresh, per cwt.	3 33	4 67
Butter pr. lb.		16
——in kegs	9	10
Candles, Sperm. pr. lb.		43
——Wax	53	56
——Myrtle Wax		13
——Mould, tallow		11
——Dipped		10
Cheese, English, pr. lb.		19
—— Country	8	10
Chocolate	17	18
Cinnamon	2 40	2 67
Cloves		1 20
Cocoa pr. cwt.		15
Coffee pr. lb.	18	19
Coal pr. bushel	20	22
Copperas pr. cwt.		1 67
Cordage, American, per cwt.	7 67	8
Cotton pr. lb.	26	30
Currants	9	10
Duck, Russia, pr. piece		11 33
——Ravens	8 93	9 67
Dutch sail duck,	18	20
Feathers pr. lb.	40	44
Flax ditto	11	12
Flaxseed pr. bush.	85	90
Flour, Superfine pr. barrel		5
——Common,		4 67
——Bur middlings, best		4
——Meal, Indian		2 52
——ditto Rye,		2 40
——Ship-stuff pr. cwt.	80	1
Fustic pr. ton,		20
Gin, Holland, pr. case,		4 67
Do. pr. gall.		80
Glue, pr. cwt.	20	21 33
Ginger, white race, per lb.		7
Ditto, common		7
Ditto, ground pr. lb.		8
Ginseng,	20	24
Gunpowder, cannon, pr. q. cask,	3 73	4
Ditto, fine glazed		4
Grain, Wheat pr. bush		93
——Rye		47
——Oats		35
——Indian corn		50
——Barley		90
—— Best shelled pr. lb.		3
——Buckwheat, per bush.		40
Hemp, imported, pr. ton,	120	146 67
American, pr. lb.	4	5
Herrings, pr. bbl.		3
Hides, raw pr. lb.	9	11
Hops		27
Hogshead hoops, pr. M.		15
Indigo, French per lb.	1 20	1 32
——Carolina	1	1 10
Irons, sad pr. ton,		133 33
Iron, Castings pr. cwt.		3 47
——Bar pr. ton,		82 67
——Pig	24	26 67
——Sheet		173 33
——Nail rods		96
Junk, pr. cwt.	4	5
Lard, hogs pr. lb.	9	10
Lead, in pigs pr. cwt.	5 33	5 67
——in bars		7
——white	10	10 67
——red	6 40	6 6
Leather, soal, pr. lb.	17	20
Lignum vitæ pr. ton,	5 60	6
Logwood		24
Mace pr. lb.	7 33	7 6
Mackarel, best pr. bbl.		9
——second quality		6 67
Madder, best pr. lb.	16	20
Marble, wrought, pr. foot,	1 33	2
Mast spars ditto	33	67
Molasses pr. gall.	44	50
Mustard per. lb.		87
——flour, in bottles, pr. doz.		1 20
Nails, 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. pr. lb.		10
Nutmegs pr. lb.	7	8
Oil, Linseed, pr. gall.	65	67
——Olive		87
Oil, Ditto pr. case,		2 50
——Sweet, best, in flasks, pr. box		10 50
——Ditto baskets, 12 bottles		5
——Spermaceti pr. gall.		48
——Train	24	27
——Whale	24	26
Porter pr. cask,		5 33
——London, pr. doz.		1 60
——American ditto bot. incl.	1 4	1 60
Pitch, pr. bbl.	1 73	2
Pork, Burlington, per barrel,	11	11 33
——Lower county		10
——Carolina		9
Peas, Albany pr. bushel		73
Pepper, pr. lb.		37
Pimento		16
Raisins, best, pr. keg		9
Ditto pr. jar		2 50
Ditto pr. box		3
Rice pr. cwt.	2 50	2 67
Rosin pr. barrel	2 33	2 67
Rum, Jamaica, pr. gallon	1 18	1 22
——Antigua		1
——Windward		83
——Barbadoes		83
——Country, N. E.		67
Salt petre, pr. cwt.	14 33	
Saffafras pr. ton	6	8
Shot ditto		140
Steel, German pr. lb.		9
——English, blistered, pr. cwt.		10
——American pr. ton		113 33
——Crowley's pr. faggot		10 67
Snake root pr. lb.	20	42
Soap, Brown per lb.		6
——White		8
——Castile		11
Starch		7
Snuff pr. doz. bot.	4	5 60
Spermaceti, refined, pr. lb.		48
Sailcloth, English, No. 1, pr. yard,		28
——Boston, No. I. ditto		30
——No. II.		29
Sugar Lump, pr. lb		24
——Loaf, single refined		26
——Ditto, double do.		36
——Havannah, white	17	18
——Ditto, brown,		12
——Muscovado, pr. cwt.	13	15
Spirits Turpentine pr. gallon	33	37
Salt, Allum pr. bushel	24	27
——Liverpool		29
——Cadiz	23	24
——Lisbon	25	27
Ship build. W. O. frames p. ton,	12	13 33
Ditto Live Oak,	15 33	16 67
Ditto red cedar, per foot	33	40
Shingles, 18 inch. per M.	2 33	2 67
Ditto 2 feet,	5 33	6
Ditto 3 feet, dressed,	13	15
Staves. Pipe pr. 1000		29
——White Oak hogshead,		19 33
——Red Oak do.		19 50
——Leogan		21 33
——Barrel		10
——Heading		26 67
Skins, Otter, best pr. piece		4 67
—— Minks	20	40
——Fox, grey	40	80
——Ditto red		1 20
——Martins	24	1
——Fishers	33	67
——Bears		3
——Racoons	27	60
——Musk-rats	11	20
——Beaver, pr. lb.	67	1 33
——Deer, in hair	20	30
Tar, N. Jersey, 24 gal. p. bbl.		1 20
——Carolina, 32 gall.	1 33	1 67
Turpentine pr. bbl.	1 67	2
Tobacco, J. River, best 100lb.	3 60	3 73
——inferior		3 33
——old		4 67
——Rappahannock		3 33
——Coloured Maryland,	5 33	8
——Dark,		2 40
——Long-leaf		2 40
——Eastern-shore	2	2 23
——Carolina, new	2 7	3
——old,		3 33
Tea, Hyson pr. lb.	93	1 28
——Hyson skin,	53	67
——Souchong,	50	93
——Congo,	43	50
——Bohea,	31	33
Tallow, refined, per bl.		9
Tin pr. box,	13 33	13 67
Verdigrease pr. lb.	47	53
Vermillion, do.	1 33	1 67
Varnish, per gallon	33	37
Wine, Madeira, pr. pipe,	176	226
——Lisbon	120	126
——Teneriffe, pr. gallon		63
——Fayal		52
——Port pr. pipe	113 33	
—— Ditto in bottles, pr. doz.		4
——Claret	4	6
——Sherry pr. gall.	90	1 20
——Malaga	77	80
Wax, Bees pr. lb.	25	27
Whale-bone, long pr. lb.	13	30

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 30 days, per 100£. sterl.	460
—— at 60 days	457 33
—— at 90 days	456
Amsterdam, 60 days, pr. guilder,	40
—— 90 days,	38
Government bills, drawn at 10 days sight, at 40c 7m per guilder,	

FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

No. III.

OBSERVATIONS *on the Letters of* "A FARMER," *Addressed to the Yeomanry of the United States.*

THE charges brought by the writer of "THE FARMER," against the general government, are such, as ought to attract the most serious attention of the people of the United States. His words are as follow:

"Had the constitution of the United States a foundation equally firm and equitable (with that of France, to wit,) we should not at this day witness the laws of the Union stained with,

"1st. Mercantile regulations, impolitic in themselves, and highly injurious to the agricultural interests of our country.

"2d. With funding *systems*, by which the property and rights of poor, but meritorious citizens, are sacrificed to wealthy gamesters and speculators.

"3d. With the establishment of banks, authorizing a few men to create a fictitious money, by which they may acquire rapid fortunes without industry.

"4th. With excise laws, which violate the tranquility of domestic retirement, and which prevent the farmer from enjoying the fruits of his care and industry."

It must be supposed by the yeomanry, who have read the foregoing charges, that the French constitution had prevented the existence of mercantile regulations, of a funding system, of a bank, of certificates, paper money, and bank notes, and of excise laws, in that country. This, however, would be another instance of the mistakes into which "THE FARMER'S" pamphlet would lead those who confide in it.

The French have prohibited foreign built ships from being navigated under their flag, tho' owned by French citizens, they have prohibited the ships of all nations from importing tobacco into that kingdom, unless it was produced in the country to which the ship belongs; they have laid a duty of eight dollars per hogshead on tobacco imported in any foreign ship, more than if imported in a French ship; they have laid duties upon *exports*, which our constitution forbids, *because they would fall upon the landed interest, and, of course, unequally, upon the great producing states*; they will not permit the unmanufactured produce of France, nor the manufactures of France, to be carried to the French West-Indies and colonies, in any foreign ship, nor will they permit the produce of the West-Indies, or colonies, to be carried to any place but France, nor in any other ships than those built and owned in France, except the single article of molasses; they impose duties on foreign vessels employed in their coasting trade; they give high bounties to their filling vessels and fishermen, and impose heavy duties upon the foreign fish, which is necessarily imported by their colonial planters and their labourers, to encourage distant fisheries, upon the American coasts, and elsewhere. In short, all the principles of our commercial laws exist in the French system, and several which we have rejected. They desire to maintain a navy, and their national legislature deem these numerous commercial regulations necessary to that end. Knowing they have the power, they do not think it proper to be restrained by the idea that the legislature of a free state cannot (as "THE FARMER" thinks) interfere in the business of their citizens, without injustice and danger. The National Assembly know it is often done with real advantage to the community.

That the French have a funding system, is proved by the serious fact that they pay annually, for interest, annuities, and the expences of their government, the sum of *one hundred and ten millions of dollars*.

In the early stages of their revolution, attempts were made to reduce the public debt by some of the several unwise means, which have been frequently suggested in other countries. The propositions were firmly and constantly rejected, although the public debts of France, instead of being contracted in an honorable struggle for free government, had been created by the public and private vices of their kings, ministers and courtiers.

The kingdom of France, like other European countries, has at this moment a great bank, which issues, as usual, its notes, or bills, as every man, who undertakes to inform the people, ought to know.

Among the thirteen articles which compose the revenues of France, an excise upon native wines, spirits distilled from native materials, and other produne and manufacturers of produce, is to be found. This is collected upon them when they pass through or enter into the towns, and amounts to near ten millions of dollars. They have also taxes upon the land-holders, which are *in proportion to the quantity of produce raised by them*, and are therefore, in effect, an excise upon the growth of grain, hay, wines and fruits, upon the raising of swine and cattle, &c. &c. They impose also, upon many denominations of tradesmen and manufacturers, a tax for a licence to carry on their trade, which operates as an excise on the articles they manufacture, and is a very great and general interference in the occupations of their citizens. They have likewise granted bounties upon the exportation of certain manufactures, believing that their good tendencies in regard to the national interests render those grants in some instances clearly adviseable.

We see then, by a recurrence to the conduct of France, that the National Assembly, in the midst of their revolution and under that royal or kingly constitution, which "THE FARMER" prefers to ours, have countenanced the commercial laws, funding system, bank, and excise, which were commenced by the first, and completed by the second legislature of the United States in co-operation with our elective chief magistrate. It would probably surprise "THE FARMER," and the respectable yeomanry whom he addresses, to learn further, that the debts of the states (or *pays d'etat* of France) have been assumed in that kingdom by the National Assembly, to the amount of ninety millions of dollars. Britanny and many other states of France were so joined to that empire, that their union was really a confederacy. It was seen, that if those debts remained upon them, they must each have their separate financial system clashing with each other and with the National Assembly, and that no feasible or uniform system of finance could be expected. Upon these principles the National Assembly deemed it wise to assume them to the immense amount already mentioned.—This, it may be observed, has been represented as the most unnecessary part of the funding system of the United States. But we find that the wisdom of another free nation has led them to the same measure under similar circumstances.

It will be proper now to examine the commercial regulations of Congress as they affect the agricultural interest; and here the first remark which occurs is, that the tonnage duty is lower under the laws of the union than it was, on a medium, under those of the states. So that at worst Congress have only continued an evil in a smaller degree, which *the states commenced in a greater*. But let the duties on imported articles interfering with the agriculture of the country be remembered. These are so many bounties to the landed interest. The impost on beer is eight cents per gallon, because we can employ our own barley, hops and fuel in the manufacture, that on common spirits is 24 to 28 cents for the same reason in regard to rye and fuel, starch is dutied 15 per cent. bricks 10 per cent. cordage 180 cents, tallow candles 2 cents, butter, beef and pork 7½ per cent. cheese 4 cents, coal 4½ cents, cotton 3 cents, indigo 25 cents, fruits of all kinds 10 per cent. glue, hair powder and wafers 15 per cent. coarse iron work, leather goods and hats 10 per cent. malt 10 cents, marble stone and mustard 10 per cent. snuff 10 cents, manufactured tobacco 6 cents, flax 7½ per cent. and hemp 100 cents, because they are the produce of our lands or manufactured from them. Such are the commercial regulations of a government, which is misrepresented to the yeomanry as staining its laws with injuries to the landed interest!

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

FROM THE AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER

MR. DUNLAP,

THE revolution now depending in France is one of the most interesting and important objects that has ever engaged the attention of mankind. The glory or the humiliation of the cause of liberty very materially depends upon it. As men, anxious for the happiness of our fellow men, it cannot but have engaged our best wishes—as freemen, solicitous for the reputation of free government, we cannot but feel an additional motive of deep concern for the event ——as Americans, who gave the example to twenty-five millions of people, we must find our sympathy in the fate which shall befall them, heightened by something like a responsibility for the influence of that example—as individuals, possessed of sensibility, we cannot be indifferent to the fortunes of those individuals who, having distinguished themselves in fighting our battles, are endeavoring to procure for their own countrymen a participation in that freedom, which they assisted in procuring for us. The good or the ill fortune of La Fayette can never but touch the tendereſt chords of an American heart.

Alas! how painful is the idea, that a path so plain and easy, as that which lay before the French nation, should have been rendered intricate and thorny—a prospect so bright and certain, should have been rendered obscure and precarious—not by the combination of royal despots—not by mercenary legions, threatening them with the horrors of fire and sword (for these, with unanimity and vigor, could easily be frustrated) but by a rash, fanatical, and unprincipled faction, by a set of hairbrained enthusiasts, played upon by designing knaves, who, after having destroyed the public confidence in the most enlightened and virtuous patriots in the country, and seized the reins of power into their own hands, are too unskilful to manage them with advantage, and too fond of dominion to part with them. In the midst of tempests, that threaten to overwhelm their country and themselves in perdition, instead of endeavoring to calm, they still continue to excite the winds and waves of sedition; and, for a momentary possession of the rudder, appear determined to devote the political bark to destruction.

In contemplating this melancholy—this af-

flicting ſcene, exhibited in another nation—amidſt our prayers to the great Ruler of the univerſe to avert the danger which hangs over it—to ſtill the rage of faction—harmoniſe the diſcordant councils, and protect the liberty and happineſs of ſo large and intereſting a portion of mankind—it is incumbent upon us, as prudent men, and citizens, to derive from it a ſolemn warning to ourſelves—a leſſon of caution, circumſpection, and vigilance, for the direction of our own conduct.

It becomes every reflecting man in the United States, to aſk himſelf this ſerious queſtion,—are there not among us too many of a character exactly ſimilar to the men, who have plunged the affairs of France into the extreme diſorder and jeopardy, in which they are now involved? Are there not men among us, who ſeem diſcontented with every thing that bears the ſemblance of regular and ſtable government? who ſeem to have no other object, than to keep the community in an unſettled, convulſed, and feveriſh ſtate? who call all government tyranny, reſiſtance to conſtitutional and neceſſary laws, patriotiſm, the friends of the laws and of rational liberty ariſtocrates, conſpirators, and deſpots? who ſeem to think the buſineſs of government conſiſts in perpetual change? that to *undo* and to *do well*, are things of ſynonimous import? and that the people can never be happy or ſafe, but when they are uneaſy and alarmed?

If there are ſuch men among us—for the love of country, for the ſake of peace, for the ſake of every thing that is dear and precious to us as men, as fathers, and as citizens, let us be upon our guard againſt their machinations, let us watch them with eagle eye; let us liſten with caution to their ſmooth and deceitful tales; let us withhold from them the means of doing miſchief; let us put our confidence in thoſe whom we have found the ſteady advocates for good government and good order—neither liberty nor property can be ſafe without both.

The preſent is a very momentous criſis in the affairs of the United States—factious men are unuſually active & noiſy—They prove by the violence of their efforts the violence of the diſeaſe—Let the event teach them that the citizens of theſe States have diſcernment enough to detect their deſigns, and ſteadineſs enough to defeat them. CATO.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

IT is too evident to be denied, that it has for a long time been conſidered as a very *light affair* to abuſe and traduce the federal government—the *meaſures* which have been adopted, purſuant to the powers and principles of that government, and the *men* who have been the prime agents in effecting the happy alteration in the affairs of this country—the *motives* that have been imputed to theſe men, and the epithets with which a cabal has attempted to ſtigmatize them, are applicable only to the moſt abandoned characters that have diſgraced the human ſpecies under the moſt deteſtable tyrannies that ever exiſted—and yet, the authors of theſe calumnies have the effrontery to complain in language peculiar to themſelves, when only an *individual* of this cabal is "*canvaſſed in his broad cardinal's cap!*" BOB.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

ON THE BACK COUNTRY RESOLUTIONS.

NOTHING is more common than to find the worſt deſigns accompanied with the beſt profeſſions; not becauſe hypocriſy pays ſome reſpect to virtue, but becauſe it ſecures a better reception to its ſeducer. Even a ragged garment ſeems to ſpare the bluſhes of a vagabond; but now and then a lunatic chuſes to inſult the world in his nakedneſs. The authors of the Pennſylvania back country reſolutions againſt the exciſe ſeem to diſdain the little niceties of decorum, and all the attentions with which men in civilized life who have points to carry uſually attempt to ſoothe the feelings of thoſe who may be expected to oppoſe them. Not feeling much reſpect for law and order, they proceed in the firſt inſtance to treat them with the extreme of outrage and contempt.—They call thoſe who ſhall attempt to carry a law of the people into execution loſt to all ſenſe of virtue, unworthy of friendſhip and of the converſation even of ſuch perſons as the authors of the reſolutions. They muſt be unworthy citizens indeed whom the fomenters of armed oppoſition to the law deem it diſgraceful to aſſociate with!—It is the pride of free citizens and the characteriſtic of a republic that the laws govern; yet thoſe reſolution makers who are willing to put the lives and properties of their brethren at riſk by combining the force of the back country againſt the exciſe, hold it a diſgrace even to ſpeak to ſuch bad citizens as, having no ſenſe of virtue, would keep the ſword of rebellion in its ſcabbard, by aſſiſting to carry the act into peaceable execution. We may judge how well they love liberty and whether they underſtand what it is, by their declared intention to obſtruct the operation of the *law* by every *legal* meaſure. We hear of the majeſty of the people, but did we ever know it more groſsly inſulted? Flying in the face of the people themſelves and moſt audaciouſly counſelling reſiſtance to their authority is not merely letting down government, it is attempting to relax the ties of ſociety. The people would loſe all power of acting as a body, and their forming ſociety would be labor loſt, if their ſolemn acts of authority may be oppoſed and ſcornfully trampled upon as the authors of the reſolutions propoſe.

Is it the grievance of the law that their money is to be paid? In an equal government why ſhould they not pay their part? And how little of the duties is drawn from them compared with what is paid among them! They diſlike the nature of the law. Let them point out wherein it is exceptionable. The powers of the officers are confined, the mode of trial is in the due courſe of law. The many proviſions of the act to prevent abuſes, and to afford remedy for the miſconduct of officers, furniſh a ſignal proof of the watchfulneſs of Congreſs to guard againſt any violation of the principles of liberty, or oppreſſion of the citizens.—Let the fomenters of miſchief manifeſt as much reſpect for liberty. Theſe mock friends of liberty ſhould be told what its real friends well know, that when law is made to fall by force, every thing that law and order ſecure, muſt fall with it. ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Extract of a publication which appeared in the Virginia Chronicle the 22d ult.

IN the ſecond publication of Mr. BANKS, he ſeems apprehenſive that, if the Legiſlature ſhould withhold the recommendation for a convention, the people may be forced to regenerate their government by a direct aſſumption of their original rights; that is, I preſume, if the Legiſlature do not recommend a convention to be called, that they muſt be annihilated, and we ſhall fall into a State of nature. But I want to know in what manner this is to be done, for I ſee none, unleſs by open ſedition. His apprehenſions are groundleſs; the virtuous citizens of Virginia, are not diſpoſed to commit ſuch an outrage on all good order and government, nor will they be ſtimulated by his ſeditious publications. Nor has he weight ſufficient to ſow the ſeeds of diſſention between "the active and induſtrious ſons of the mountain," and thoſe, (as he emphatically and elegantly expreſſes it) "whoſe ſtars have given them locality, near a fiſhing ſhore, oyſter creek or crab cove."

Public opinion may cenſure me for having obtruded on its patience remarks upon productions that rather merited ſilent contempt. I feel the force of the reproof, nor ſhould I have been induced had theſe productions been confined to Virginia: but they have been reprinted in a neighboring State; for what end it is difficult to conjecture, unleſs the acrimony with which they treat the meaſures of the general government afforded a gratification.—The Editor of the National Gazette, and the hoſt of malcontents, muſt be extremely hard preſſed, when the aid of a writer is required, whoſe only merit is invective, and whoſe abilities and importance are equally imaginary.

Foreign Affairs.

MADRID, July 12.

THE Count de Florida Blanca, who ſince his diſgrace has lived in retirement at Ellin, a ſmall town of the kingdom of Murcia, was arreſted the night before laſt, by order of the king, and conducted by an Alcaide, and an eſcort of ſoldiers to the Caſtle of Pampeluna. The offences with which he is charged are of a very ſerious nature—abuſe of authority and diſſipation of the national treaſure.

LISLE, July 17.

Some little juſtice has been done here, at length, to the aſhes of the unfortunate Dillon. A man, called the Sieur Vaſſeur, who was one of the moſt active and principal in attacking the ill-fated General, and afterwards burning his body, was tried lately, and condemned to loſe his head.

The ſentence was carried into execution on Friday laſt, amidſt an immenſe number of ſpectators. He appeared to be little affected at his approaching death, and walked with a ſteady ſtep to the ſcaffold, which was erected preciſely on the ſpot where the remains of the unfortunate Dillon were conſumed to aſhes.

Having aſcended the ſcaffold, he addreſſed himſelf to the ſurrounding multitude, and ſaid, with an audible voice, "that at the moment of his taking part againſt the deceaſed General, he acted under a perſuaſion, according to the univerſal report on the occaſion, that he had betrayed the army; and however he might have ſince been convinced, that the General was miſrepreſented, he, nevertheleſs, from the above-mentioned conviction, at the time, could not help conſidering himſelf, in ſome meaſure, as a martyr to the cauſe of the nation. Conſequences, he added, might have ſhewn his zeal a miſtaken one; but at the moment of his conduct, he conſidered himſelf as taking a laudable part againſt one who was repreſented, and whom he then believed to be a traitor."

He then ſubmitted himſelf to the executioner, who, by an apparatus, new, at leaſt here, and called a Louiſon, was decapitated in an inſtant.

PARIS, Auguſt 1.

The curious manifeſto of the Duke of Brunſwick has made little ſenſation on the public mind. Abſorbed in our more important affairs of a petty broil in the Champs Elyſees—of the great queſtion, whether one of the walks in the Thuilleries ought not to be taken from the king for the amuſement of the people—of the feaſts of the federates—and of the conduct of La Fayette—we have no time to give to the 200,000 Auſtrians and Pruſſians who are ready to burſt into the kingdom. The Duke of Brunſwick's manifeſto might perhaps have engaged the attention of M. Briſſot, if a letter of more conſequence to French liberty had not come forth, viz. a letter from the miniſter of juſtice, directing that ſome aſſaſſins who had committed murder, ſhould be proſecuted according to law. This inconteſtable proof of the treaſon of the court, engages all his indignation, and he has neither patience nor time to devote to the enemies of his country!

Such, alas! is the deplorable inſanity of France at the preſent moment; and thus is the grand queſtion of liberty utterly abandoned. Do not imagine that I ſay this in the ſpirit of party. I abhor them both; for the intrigue, pride and obſtinacy of the Feuillants are perhaps no leſs diſaſtrous than the turbulence, lunacy, and idiotiſm of the Jacobins. Neither of them will ſuffer France to be ſaved but in their particular way. They will neither of them abate from their principle, though by their maintenance of it they ſee the gulph open to receive them. Can a man, who like myſelf was a witneſs of the glorious effects of union in America—who know from experience, that even with a tenth part of their reſources they would be invincible if animated by a common ſpirit, behold this execrable diſcord without indignation? My abhorrence is augmented when I ſee that the ſpirit of the people is quick—their ardor unabated by all they have ſuffered—their confidence undiminiſhed by all that they ſee.—And that they only want wiſdom in the legiſlature, & activity at the helm, to direct their enthuſiaſm to its true object. Ten thouſand ſeven hundred and fifteen volunteers have entered themſelves in eight days, and actually ſet out yeſterday for the camp. Theſe were provoked by no bounty, no enliſting money whatever was given them,—it was the working of the conſtitution on their hearts, and ſimilar ardor burns in every department.

Some perſons effect to diſtruſt the authenticity of the manifeſto, with the Duke of Brunſwick's name. "It is impoſſible," ſays one writer, "that even this man who lives on human ſacrifice, ſhould have publiſhed any thing ſo ſavage, and ſo outrageous as this paper. That it was in the Bruſſells gazette, is no proof.—It may be the policy of Auſtria, after having committed their new allies, to make them contemptible." A more ſagacious and temperate Editor, enumerates critical reaſons for diſbelieving it, and then ſays,

"If after all it be true, that the Duke of Brunſwick has outraged to this degree the dignity and independence of a great people, who deſire only to be free, ſhall not this cruel affront rewaken in the ſouls of Frenchmen, the ſentiment of National honor, and unite all the ſpirits and powers in one central direction, which ſhall have the ſole view of ſaving us from the baſeſt of ſervitudes."

In the mean time, we have at length got a foreign miniſter of ſenſe and vigour. It is M. De St. Croix, whoſe conduct at Coblentz, as Miniſter Plenipotentiary, every man applauded.—He is active and brave. With a fruitful mind, and an undaunted temper, he takes to ſea, as pilot of his country, in this perilous ſtorm. May he ride triumphant through the billows, and bring the National bark ſafe and glorious into harbour.—Alas! alas! that in ſuch a tempeſt, and with a ſhattered veſſel, the crew ſhould be mutinous?

A Municipal officer is arrived from a village near Valenciennes. He complains that on account of his being reputed a Jacobin, he has very narrowly eſcaped being aſſaſſinated by the officers of a body of Chaſſeurs. He ſays, that he is no longer in his village. His caſe is referred to the cognizance of the Tribunals, & a decree is paſſed for taking him under the protection of the law.

Some members of the Belgic commiſſion demanded—1. That M. Jarry be puniſhed.—2. Succours for the Legions and Belgic Troops ſerving in the French army. Their demand was ſupported by M. Duhem, who ſaid that inſtead of being puniſhed, M. Jarry has been appointed Lieutenant-General.

M. Arena moved that the late miniſtry be puniſhed, without excepting one individual, as being guilty of having betrayed the nation. The petition of the Belgians was referred to the extraordinary committee. The Miniſters ſhall be interrogated to know whether it be true that the conflagration at Courtray has been the means of getting M. Jarry promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY,
JULY 25.

An officer appeared at the bar, and propoſed that the coach and ſaddle horſes kept by any perſon for pleaſure, ſhould all be ſeized for the uſe of the army; and that the front line of all the regular troops be armed with pikes.—Referred to the military committee.

July 26. M. d'Averhoult gives up his ſeat in the Auguſt Diet for the pleaſure of joining the army. M. Payſaveaux thought, by ſo doing, he was guilty of perjury.

Heard a project from the military committee, for encreaſing the number of general officers by the admiſſion of old officers who have retired.

The left-hand members diſliked the project, becauſe the old officers are, moſt of them, cidevant nobles.

M. Dumas ſaid that the nobles are hunted and perſecoted as if they were all in a ſtate of proſcription.—Hiſſed by the galleries, and the project decreed.

LONDON, Auguſt 10.

The French National Aſſembly, by the lateſt accounts, appear to be much leſs favorably diſpoſed towards the petition of M. Petion, for the depoſition of the King, than was at firſt imagined. Many of thoſe who till lately have been moſt violent Jacobins, declaim againſt this petition, as unconſtitutional and deteſtable.

Criminal juſtice is now conducted in Paris, pretty nearly on the ſame plan as in London. The fourth ſeſſion of their criminal tribunal ended on July 29, in which 6 priſoners were condemned to capital puniſhment, 32 to impriſonment for different pereiods, and 33 acquitted.

Among the curioſities going to China with the ſplendid embaſſy, is a ſilver ſwan, ſo light in its conſtruction, and chaſed in ſuch a manner, as to appear at a very ſmall diſtance perfectly natural. The head and the wings alſo ſeem to have a natural motion.

The real and perſonal property of the late Sir Richard Arkwright, is eſtimated at little ſhort of half a million of money. From the humble ſtation of a Barber at a village near Mancheſter, he gradually roſe in the acquiſition of his vaſt wealth, by the accidental purchaſe of a ſingle piece of mechaniſm called the Spinning Jenny, the invention of an ingenious carpenter, who, as report ſays, offered it for ſale from mere neceſſity.

A morning paper yeſterday informed its readers, that M. Deſmottes, Adjutant-General to M. La Fayette, was dead of the wounds civically inflicted on him on the Terrace des Feuillans, a few weeks ago—and this was repeated in an evening paper. M. Deſmottes as we have already ſtated in our accounts from the French army, was mortally wounded in the ſucceſsful attack made by La Fayette on the Auſtrians, near Longwy. From this ſpecimen, the public may judge of the fabrications attempted to be impoſed upon them, under the title of authentic information from the correſpondents of certain papers in Paris.

A deficit of two millions of livres has been diſcovered in the accounts of the finances of the French emigrant Princes—Calonne is in diſgrace, and M. Mallet du Pin fills his place.

On Thurſday laſt, being the 2d of Auguſt, his Grace the Duke of Marlborough preſented a white ſattin French banner, ornamented with *fleurs de lis*, to his Majeſty at Windſor Caſtle, according to annual uſage, as the ſervice by which he holds the princely manor and demeſnes of Blenheim: by the cuſtom of this manor, if a banner is not thus preſented every year before twelve o'clock at noon, the whole eſtate lapſes to the crown.

The government of this country has acted with its usual efficiency in making the Embassy to China as splendid as the riches and good taste of the country can invent. Nothing short of what it is intended to be, could promise success to the undertaking. The Chinese profess such utter contempt towards all European nations, as well as for their arts and sciences, that we must surprise them with our ingenuity and splendor, before we can hope to be admitted into their good opinion.

Mr. Cameron's celebrated single *vine*, which completely fills one hot house, at his seat of Valentines, in Essex, sixty feet in length, has produced this season, near 300lb weight of the finest flavored grapes.

Extract of a letter, dated Coblentz, July 18.

"From Frankfort we have just received advices, stating, that a plot of the deepest dye had been laid to assassinate the new Sovereign, and to re-act the dreadful tragedy lately performed at Stockholm.

"So secretly were the various machinations carried on, that the dreadful plot was upon the point of being put into execution, when one of the conspirators, struck with remorse and horror at the bloody deed, suddenly repaired to a magistrate, and revealed the treason, pleaded his contrition, and surrendered all that could be apprehended of his accomplices; relating, at the same time, who were the principals, and who the agents were for accomplishing the tremendous villainy.

"On taking these depositions, the magistrate immediately repaired to the Duke of Brunswick, who, in conjunction with the elector, issued orders for arresting Comte de Wittgenstein, commander of a regiment in the service of the French Princes, and cousin of the Prussian general of that name; likewise Messrs. Lequin, La Ceste, De Pimodan, and Mr. Vinezac, a major of the National Guard at Paris, resident near Coblentz."

Improvement in the Art of Bankruptcy.

An Irish correspondent writes—"The profession of bankruptcy, in this country, is reduced to a system, against which the law may direct its efforts in vain; for books can be *purchased*, with the accounts of *Debtor and Creditor*, *Expenditure*, &c. on a *few days notice*."

Philadelphia, Oct. 3.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN NEWS.

A Mr. Jenkinson, from England, is at Coblentz—said to be sent there by the British government on a pacific mission with respect to the affairs of France. The situation of Poland has also excited the attention of the British ministry.—A messenger has been dispatched from England to the King of Prussia, with provisional instructions to proceed from thence to *Warsaw*. It is said that if the King of the French should be deposed, he is to be delivered up in safety to the enemies of the liberties of France, without the least personal injury—if it is possible to preserve him from the rabble.

The Austrians have again entered the French territories at Bavay. General Dillon, who commands the French army in that quarter, had fallen back to Berlaimont—where he has taken a strong position.—The Piedmontese have commenced hostilities against the French.—Coblentz is entirely evacuated by the emigrants, who are succeeded by the Prussians. Spain appears resolved to support her neutrality in respect to the affairs of France.—Whatever may be the immediate issue of the invasion of that kingdom, it is not to be imagined, says an English paper, that an attempt will be made to revive the old system of government, which, under Louis XIV. threatened the liberties of all Europe.—Protestant powers play a principal part in the drama, and Protestants have certainly had a principal hand in the revolution—the subjects of the combined powers are largely interested in the French funds, and a restoration of despotism would be followed by bankruptcy, which would be ruinous to them.

Three English artists, Messrs. Sharp, Smirke and Boyer, have executed a print of Lord Cornwallis, receiving, as hostages, the two sons of Tippoo Sultan.—The subscription for the Poles appears to be a measure highly popular in England.—At the head of the committee for its management, we find the Lord Mayor of London, the Sheriffs of that city, followed by a large number of the first characters.—M. de St. Croix, the new French minister of foreign affairs, is an active and brave man, firmly attached to the revolution—his appointment is generally approved, and has inspired the people with confidence.—A letter from Paris of 7th August, says, the question respecting M. de la Fayette is to come on the Thursday following, when the strength of parties will be decided. If he should be dismissed, the King will be deposed—but, says the writer, "I am of opinion from what I see, that they will not be so rash and desperate as to dismiss him."

The titles and registered proofs of nobility lately burnt at Paris, amounted to near 600 immense folios—"*De la recherche de la Noblesse*," in 292 vols. and "*Le, preuves de Noblesse*," to 300 vols.—Advice is said to be received at Paris, that M. d'Aranda had given leave to the Jesuits to return to Spain.

The Prussians continue to advance into the territories of Poland. As they proceed on both sides of Warsaw, many of the Polish Noblemen quit their country and retire to places of safety. Some are arrived at Vienna, &c.

In the late conflagration of the archives of the Nobility of France, the Marchioness La Ferriere brought the records of her own titles, and threw them into the fire, amidst the shouts of her fellow citizens.—Denmark and Sweden are determined to preserve a perfect neutrality in regard to France and Poland.

Divisions among the Jacobins are talked of—Should this be the case, the right cause in France, that of the Constitution, will perish.

[*See Gen. Adv. of Monday last.*]

M. de la Fayette, speaking of the Jacobin Club, in his letter to the National Assembly, says—"Can you dissemble that a faction, and, to avoid vague denominations, that the Jacobin faction has occasioned all the disorders.—It is to that faction that I loudly impute them.

It is there that, in public sittings, love of the laws is denominated aristocracy, and their infraction, patriotism.

There the assassins of Desilles receive triumphs—the crimes of Jourdan find panegyrists—there also the recital of the assassination that stained the city of Metz, excited internal acclamations of joy."

WOODBURY ACADEMY.

On Thursday the 20th ult. the Students of the Woodbury Academy were examined, in the presence of a number of gentlemen of literary character, and gave very satisfactory proofs of their improvement in the Latin and Greek languages, English Grammar, Geography, and the use of the terrestrial Globe.—After their examination on these branches of education, they exhibited to a numerous and genteel audience a pleasing specimen of their talents in public speaking, and many of them discovered presages of eminence in future life.

At the anniversary commencement at Princeton, the 26th ult. the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on 36, and that of Master in Arts, on eleven gentlemen.

CHARLES THOMPSON, Esq. has declined serving as a Member of Congress.

Extract of a letter from Maryland Sept. 22.

"Some persons among us who have scarce any other medium of political information but the National Gazette, have lately expressed some apprehensions for the safety of our freedom, and the continuance of that national prosperity and happiness which we now enjoy—yet I can scarcely believe it possible for any artifice however ingenious, malevolent, or insidiously specious to destroy the ordinary effect of the evidence of men's senses. Much, however, has been effected through the medium of the passions, even against *this*. If any extensive impression should be made by this gentleman and his patriotic authors it must be by the assistance of those characters (some such there are no doubt in all places) who despairing of rising into notice and being elevated to public trust in a more virtuous way are led to attempt it in this.—And in this pursuit they will no doubt profit by the history of its success in all popular governments; yet I do not fear but it will find its wings clipt by the superior degree of sagacity which the people of these States possess. I am happy that as yet these detestable machinations have not been able to disturb the repose of that part of the United States in which I live; we feel no apprehension——we fear no pseudo-aristocracies while things continue to go on as they have hitherto done; and I trust we are not wanting in inquisitiveness or the needful vigilance; though we are happily not tinctured with the extreme jealousy of these pretended guardians of their country's freedom."

COMMUNICATIONS.

It has been intimated in the *Nation's Gazette*, that there is a necessity for another revolution in America. This is one of the most astonishing ideas that ever escaped our hot heads. It is a kind of madness that soars above Bedlam.—What is the revolution to accomplish? The government is already in the people's own hands. Do these fanatics wish, by another revolution, to have it change hands? The people being already possessed of all, these revolutionists can only intend to set them down at the end of a term of carnage and desolation, with less than they set out with: more they cannot have—in the scuffle they may lose all.—Tho' a revolution could not benefit the people, it might those who bring it on. Those who own no part of the cargo, by running the ship on shore, may pick something out of the wreck—and certainly they can lose nothing.

We hear a great deal from the enemies of our peace about the few ruling the many.—They consider this as anti-republican. Yet they seem to approve of measures very inconsistent with this principle. When a law, that is, the will of the many, is resisted by the violence of a few, they honor the perpetrators of the outrage as men possessing a true republican independence of spirit. The insult to an excise officer at Germantown is with them an hopeful proof of what may be done. Are not the people insulted when their laws are resisted? Are not the lives and the property of the many exposed to extreme danger, when the laws, the barriers that fence them in are thrown down? If force is to annul one law, will it spare another? Those who clamor against the excise, and encourage resistance, are not republicans.

If the public mind were always directed by an infallible impulse, the work of legislation, so far from being, as it really is the most difficult thing in the world, would be level to every capacity—care and circumspection in electing the public functionaries, would be entirely unnecessary.

The man that has ability and resolution to attempt rendering solid and enduring services to his country, must often do it at the hazard of present popularity. An independent declaration of the truth is attended frequently with the loss of friends in private life—it is the characteristic of party, that it flatters while it betrays—and in public life, the man who is superior to party influence, finds the best pretensions to public honor stigmatized with opprobrium and detraction.

The face of our country is charming in our eyes, as well as in those of strangers who visit it. We take pleasure in hearing them express their approbation of what they see. We are flattered still more by finding that they like the inhabitants, and we love our country and the cause of freedom the better for believing that they will go home and diffuse through their several countries an high opinion of our nation. Our newspapers are sent into foreign countries, and those who read them, form their notions of us from the accounts they contain of our situation and expectations. What good end do those writers who fill them with slanders of men and measures expect to answer? Do they fancy that foreigners will respect a people whom they describe as destitute of rights, having lost them very lately; their property tyrannically torn from them by excise officers whom they are indirectly advised to tar and feather. Will they chuse to remove with their estates, their workmen, and curious arts, into a country which is so ignorantly and villainously governed as the newspapers represent? In France they consider our condition as a triumphant proof of the efficacy of the principles of liberty. Other nations are beginning to adopt their ideas. But we have men who are labouring to undeceive them, and to induce great numbers to stay at home, instead of emigrating to this land of oppression. It is so much the interest of the rulers of nations to keep the industrious and wealthy people at home, that we may be sure every advantage will be taken of the scandalous paragraphs published here, in order to discourage the throngs of settlers who are disposed to cultivate our forests—It must be confessed, if these writers are paid by any foreign power to misrepresent and discredit the affairs of the country, they are well entitled to their reward.

In proportion as the authority of the laws is enforced, that of powerful individuals is diminished. In a state approaching to anarchy, the men of sense and property, who are the natural aristocrats of all societies, rise high above their fellow citizens. A feeble and tottering government is the most favorable to those who are in a condition to govern parties—for in effect, at such times they govern the state. Individuals then weigh nothing, the men having influence in parties engross all power. It is obvious therefore that equal laws steadily enforced are favorable to the body of the people, on whom they confer and to whom they secure equal rights. The aristocrats, the powerful individuals, in that case sink down to the common level. The laws regarding rights and not persons, they lose their aristocratical prerogatives. These observations furnish a clue to understand the complaints against the laws of the United States. Being equal, and framed according to the general voice, they secure the rights of the citizens. But these same equal rights cannot operate without abridging the aristocratical pretensions of those who have led parties in the several states. It is curious to hear the cry of aristocracy begun by the very aristocrats, and addressed to the men who have recovered, as members of a free government, the rights on which the complainers had encroached. Look at the judicial system of the United States; is there in that, or any other law of Congress, any violation of the equal rights of the people? Yet the clamourers against the laws would lead one to suppose that it is intended to wrest some fragment of power from government, to augment the rights of the citizens. Nothing is farther from the purpose of the clamourers, or the natural course of things. The observations heretofore made will shew that by enfeebling the laws, the people will lose their protection, while the leaders of parties, the natural aristocrats, will assume the power of them. Many clamourers against Congress may feel sincere in their opposition, because they feel conscious that they have sunk as the laws have risen. But the world need not now be told, at this stage of its political scholarship, that an equal and firm representative government, is the destruction of aristocracy. It might be indelicate to illustrate these remarks by vouching facts existing in some of the states. A knowledge of these and of human nature, will enable us to understand that government is the evil, and anarchy the remedy which the most malignant complainers have in view.

Postscript.

The ship New-York, Capt. Smith, arrived at New-York on Saturday last, in 30 days from Plymouth. The following is an abstract of important intelligence received by the above vessel:

The question on M. de la FAYETTE is decided by the National Assembly—the committee reported that he had been guilty of high treason, &c.—at the close of the debate on this report, there appeared 224 members of the Assembly in favor of accepting it, and 400 against it. On leaving the Hall, the majority were grossly insulted by a great mob, among which were a number of fish women.—Accounts were received in London the 14th August, that the King of the French had been before the Assembly, and was Deposed—The Swiss Guards cut to pieces, and that the Queen and Dauphin had thrown themselves on the mercy of the National Assembly—This happened on the 10th August.

The statues of all the Kings were thrown down, and every vestige of Royalty destroyed. The King is sent to the hotel of justice—he is furnished with a guard under the orders of the Mayor of Paris—who with the commandant of the National Guard are answerable for his safety; he is allowed 500,000 livres for his expences, until the meeting of a national convention.

"The National Assembly declares that the King is *suspended*; and that both himself and his family remain as hostages; and that the Assembly proceed to replace them; that the civil list cease to take place.

"GENSONNE—President."

An important decree has passed the Assembly—"That as the Patriot of to-day may be a Traitor to-morrow, ALL OFFICERS SHALL BE CHOSEN BY THE SOLDIERS."

The fifteen Southern Departments of France have offered from 400,000 to 30,000 livres for the heads of the Emperor, King of Prussia, &c. &c. and it is said the Emperor and King of Prussia have offered a million for that of M. Petion, Mayor of Paris. M. Clermont de Tonnere, and a number of other persons of distinction were killed in the commotion on the 10th August. The Swiss guards consisted of 700 men, after having killed about 1000 of the mob, which amounted to 100,000—12 pieces of cannon loaded with grape shot being brought to bear on the guards, they were soon mowed down.

The Decree of the National Assembly to allure the Austrians to desert, has had such an effect, that 700, it is said deserted in one night—Paris was again in tranquility at the date of the last accounts—Marshal Luckner had surrounded and taken 500 Austrians, with 220 horses and 6 cannon.

The new constitution of Poland is revoked; this measure was recommended by the King as the only alternative to prevent the further effusion of blood, and the dismemberment of the kingdom.

A cessation of Hostilities has taken place between the Russians and Poles, and on the 29th July the treaty was to be ratified.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

"A faithful king and nation implore thy assistance, and will praise in hymns of gratitude thy providence and mercy."

Address of the King and Diet of Poland.

PARAPHRASE.

O THOU—who from thy glorious throne on high,
Hear'st with compassion when thy children cry;
Thy gracious audience give—thine arm extend—
Hear the oppressed—and their cause defend:
Break ev'ry chain that cramps the freeborn mind,
Hurl vengeance on the tyrants of mankind—
May those who struggle in the noblest cause,
"The RIGHTS of MAN," on just and equal laws,
Superior rise to all the arts of pow'r,
And shout thy mercy in the trying hour!
May POLAND be supported in her claim,
And disappointment blast the despot's aim;
Back to their dens the Russian horde be driven,
And hymns of triumph praise the God of heav'n.

Cure for Consumptions and Asthmas, apparently in their last stages.

TWO instances are cited in an English paper of persons (who were so far gone in the above disorders as to be given over by their physicians) being cured of these complaints *by smoking, without spitting*, swallowing the saliva as it formed in the mouth—expectorating only the phlegm.—A correspondent says he has heard of the most salutary effects being derived in consumptive cases, from constantly keeping a piece of the hardest biscuit in the mouth, and swallowing the saliva it occasions.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA.

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Ann,	Foster,	St. Petersburgh
Ariel,	Decatur,	N. York & Havre de Grace
Brig Fame,	Hughs,	Cadiz
Sch'r Ariel,	Carver,	Boston
Betsey,	Earle,	Virginia
Sloop Hannah,	Butler,	Rhode-Island
Sally,	Burlingham,	ditto
Little William,	Dunscomb,	Havanna
Nancy,	Ellwood,	N. York
Samuel,	Middleton,	Charleston

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Auguſt 4. (eptf.)

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 18th inſtant, from the incloſure of JOHN CLARK, of Trenton Townſhip, Hunterdon county, New-Jerſey, a Cheſnut Sorrel MARE, about nine years old, fourteen and an half hands high, bald faced, white feet and eyes, a bunch on her left and near ſide, occaſioned by a hurt, ſmall long neck, thin mane, ſhortiſh tail, ſhod all round: Whoſoever will take up ſaid Mare, and return her either to JOHN CLARK, of Trenton, RICHARD VARIAN, New-York, or the ſubſcriber in Danbury, Fairfield county, State of Connecticut, ſhall receive EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD for the Mare and Thief, or FOUR DOLLARS for the Mare only.

JAMES TROWBRIDGE.

Trenton, (N. J.) Sept. 18, 1792.

NEW-BRUNSWICK Church Lottery.

THE peculiar circumſtances of a gentleman who had undertaken to diſpoſe of a proportion of the tickets in the New-Brunſwick Church Lottery, having, in his opinion, rendered it inconvenient for him further to proceed in the ſale thereof, between eleven and twelve hundred tickets are unexpectedly returned to the Rector, Church-Wardens and Veſtry-men. This lays the Managers under the neceſſity of further adjourning the drawing of the Lottery, until the fifteenth day of October next, that they may have time to tranſmit theſe tickets to the parts of the ſtate where they are applied for, and receive the returns. As there are but few tickets beſides theſe remaining on hand, all perſons who are diſpoſed to promote the pious object of this Lottery, or to take a chance for the prizes therein, are requeſted to ſupply themſelves by the firſt of October; and the gentlemen appointed to diſpoſe of them, are deſired to return thoſe to the Managers which then remain unſold, to anſwer the applications of ſome gentlemen in the neighbourhood, who are poſtponed to this reſource for a ſupply.—And notice is hereby given, that the tickets not returned to the Managers by the eighth day of October, will be conſidered as at the riſk of the holders.

N. B. ROBERT MORRIS, Eſq. of New-Brunſwick, is duly choſen one of the Managers of the ſaid Lottery, and has given ſecurity and qualified agreeably to law. (eptO1)

100 Dollars Reward.

LOST on Cambridge Common, Maſſachuſetts, on the afternoon of the 18th ult. a Morocco POCKET-BOOK, with a ſteel claſp, containing a number of valuable papers, among which were the following PUBLIC SECURITIES, viz.

Maſſachuſetts State Notes—No. 2,425, dated December 1, 1782, payable to *Thomas Greenwood*, for £. 23 16s. principal—No. 22,399, dated January 1, 1785, payable to *Nathaniel Partridge*, for £. 10 10s. principal.—No. ——, dated January 1, 1782, (an army note) payable to *Timothy Howard*, for £. 8 8s. 1d. principal.—No. ——, a Note (the number, date, and to whom payable, not known) for £. 3 0s. 3d. principal.—One Indent Certificate for Four Dollars, and a New-Hampſhire Certificate for about £. 12 payable to *John and Daniel Jenks*; alſo a number of Notes of Hand, one of which was for £. 572 given by *Nathan Bond* to *Samuel W. Pomeroy* (by whom it was endorſed) dated 1ſt May, 1792, and payable on the 11th Auguſt following; the others were all payable to the Subſcriber. The Securities are checked at the different offices from whence they were iſſued, and the Notes of Hand by the different ſigners, they can therefore be of no uſe to any but the owner.

The Subſcriber hereby offers a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS to any perſon or perſons who has found the ſame, and will return them to him, or leave them with the Printer hereof, and no queſtions will be aſked.

ABRAHAM FOSTER.

Salem, Maſſachuſetts, Auguſt 1, 1792. (eptf)

The SUBSCRIBERS to the

Univerſal Tontine

Are informed, that a general meeting is to be held at the State-Houſe in this city, on Saturday the 3d day of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. agreeably to the ſixth article of their aſſociation.

By order of the Agents,

EBENEZER HAZARD, Sec'ry.

Philadelphia, Sept. 15, 1792. (eptN3)

NEW TEAS.

IMPERIAL, HYSON & SOUCHONG,

Of the very firſt quality, and lateſt importation from Canton, via New-York, by retail, at

No. 19,

Third, between Cheſnut and Market Streets.

BOWEN'S EXHIBITION OF

Wax-Work & Paintings,

AT the Houſe lately occupied by Mrs. PINE, in Eighth-ſtreet, is now ready for the entertainment of the Public.——Among a great variety of Paintings, are a number of

ITALIAN & FRENCH PIECES,

which are new and very pleaſing.

Alſo, a large collection of

NEW WAX FIGURES.

The Exhibition is open every day, from nine o'clock in the morning, until nine in the evening.——Admittance HALF A DOLLAR for Ladies and Gentlemen, and *half price* for Children.

Tickets for the ſeaſon, (not transferable) Two DOLLARS.

For Sale, at the Exhibition Rooms,

LIKENESSES of the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, in WAX,

And a variety of Elegant PRINTS in Frames.

Sept. 21. (eptf)

BOOKS,

PRINTED AND SOLD BY

MATHEW CAREY,

No. 118, Market-Street, Philadelphia.

1. AMERICAN MUSEUM, from its commencement in January 1787, to June 1792, in eleven vols. Price, neatly bound and lettered, ſeventeen dollars and three fifths.

This work, which is now conducted on an improved plan, containing the beſt pieces publiſhed for and againſt the proceedings of government, will be found to contain at leaſt as great a variety of political, agricultural, and miſcellaneous eſſays, as any ever publiſhed in America. Perhaps in no one work are ſo many valuable documents reſpecting the hiſtory of this country, collected together. His Excellency the Preſident of the United States, has declared of it, that "a more uſeful literary plan has never been undertaken in America, nor one more deſerving of public encouragement." The ſubſcription is two dollars and a half per ann. Gentlemen in the country who wiſh to be ſupplied with this work, are requeſted to give commiſſion to friends in the city to ſubſcribe for and receive it.——Any of the back numbers may be had in order to complete ſets.

2. Smith's Letters to Married Women, on Nurſing and the management of Children.

"We recommend theſe letters to the peruſal of thoſe to whom they are particularly addreſſed."—Monthly Review, vol. 38, p. 101---Price, bound, 62 cents.

3. Duncan's Elements of Logic---75 cents.

4. Beauties of Fielding---50 cents.

5. Beauties of Blair---50 cents.

6. Ladies' Pocket Library, containing Miſs More's Eſſays, Gregory's Legacy, Lady Pennington's Advice, Marchioneſs of Lambert's Advice, Swift's Letter to a newly married Lady, Mrs. Chapone on command of Temper, More's Fables for the Ladies, Price 6/6.

7. Smith's Hiſtory of New-York. Price a dollar and a quarter.

8. Elements of Moral Science, by James Beattie, L. L. D. profeſſor of moral philoſophy and logic in the Mariſchal College, Aberdeen---Price three-fourths of a dollar. Of this book the Critical Reviewers (vol. 69, p. 628) ſay: "We have ſeen nothing on theſe ſubjects more plain, more perſpicuous, or more generally uſeful."—N. B. It is introduced into the Univerſity in Philadelphia.

9. Beauties of Poetry. Price four-fifths of a dollar.

10. Blair's Sermons. Price two dollars.

11. Necker's Treatiſe on the importance of Religious Opinions.---Price four-fifths of a dollar.

12. Examination of the Obſervations of Lord Sheffield on American Commerce---Price, on very fine paper, 5 8ths of a dollar.

13. The Conſtitutions of the ſeveral United States, with the Federal Conſtitution, &c. Price five-eighths of a dollar.

14. M'Fingal. Price three-eighths of a dollar.

15. American Jeſt Book. Price three-fifths of a dollar.

16. Garden of the Soul. Price half a dollar.

17 The Doway Tranſlation of the Vulgate Bible, in quarto---Price, elegantly bound and lettered, 50/2---plain, ſix dollars.

18. Devout Chriſtian's Vade Mecum---Price a quarter dollar.

19. Think well on't. Price a quarter dollar.

20. Chriſtian Economy. Price a fifth of a dollar.

21. Hiſtory of Charles Grandiſon, abridged---Price a ſixth of a dollar.

22. Poems by Col. Humphreys---Price a third of a dollar.

23. Select Poems, chiefly American---Price a ſixth of a dollar.

Said CAREY has for ſale, a large aſſortment of Books, European as well as American editions, which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms. Country gentlemen, who favor him with commands, may depend upon being ſupplied in the moſt ſatisfactory manner. A liberal allowance to ſuch as purchaſe quantities for public libraries, or to ſell again.

George-Town.

A Number of LOTS in every ſituation which may be deſired in City of WASHINGTON, will be offered for ſale by the Commiſſioners, on Monday the 8th day of October next. One fourth part of the money to be paid down, the reſidue in three equal annual payments, with yearly intereſt on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M'GANTT, Clerk to the Commiſſioners.

June 2, 1792. [eptf]

TO BE SOLD BY THE EDITOR,

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST of the Duties payable on all Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into the United States; exhibiting the Rates payable on thoſe imported in Ships or Veſſels of the United States, and in Foreign Ships or Veſſels; including the additional Duties to which the reſpective Articles are liable.

ALSO,

A TABLE for receiving and paying Gold—graduated according to Law—Blank Manifeſts—And Blanks for the various Powers of Attorney neceſſary in tranſacting Buſineſs at the Treaſury or at the Bank of the United States.

Treaſury Department,

AUGUST 10, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that propoſals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treaſury, until the twenty-ninth day of September next incluſive, for the ſupply of all Rations which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of January to the thirty-firſt day of December, 1793, both days incluſive, at the places, and within the diſtricts hereafter mentioned, viz.

1. At any place or places betwixt York-Town & Carliſle, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and Pittſburgh, and at Pittſburgh, York-Town and Carliſle.

2. At any place or places from Pittſburgh to the mouth of Big Beaver Creek, and at the mouth of Big Beaver Creek.

3. At any place or places from the ſaid mouth to the upper falls of the ſaid Big Beaver, and at the upper falls.

4. At any place or places from the ſaid upper falls to Mahoning, and at Mahoning.

5. At any place or places from the ſaid Mahoning over to the Head Navigation of the River Cayahoga, and at the ſaid Head Navigation.

6. At any place or places from the ſaid Head Navigation to the mouth of the ſaid River Cayahoga, and at the ſaid mouth.

7. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Big Beaver Creek to the mouth of the River Muſkingum, and up the ſaid River to the Tuſcarowas, and at the Tuſcarowas, and thence over to the Cayahoga River, and thence down the ſaid River to its mouth.

8. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the River Muſkingum and the mouth of the Scioto River, and at the mouth of the ſaid River Scioto.

9 At any place or places betwixt the mouth of Scioto River and the mouth of the Great Miami, at the mouth of the Great Miami, and from thence to the Rapids or the Falls of the Ohio, and at the ſaid Rapids.

10. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Great Miami, up the ſaid Miami to and at Pique Town.

11. At any place or places from Fort Waſhington to Fort Hamilton, and at Fort Hamilton. At any place or places from Fort Hamilton to Fort St. Clair, and at Fort St. Clair.

12. At any place or places from Fort St. Clair to Fort Jefferſon, and at Fort Jefferſon.

13. At any place or places from Fort Jefferſon to the field of action of the 4th of November, 1791, and at the ſaid field of action.

14. At any place or places from the ſaid field of action to the Miami Villages, and at the Miami Villages.

15. At any place or places from the ſaid Miami Villages to the Falls of the Miami River, which empties into Lake Erie, and at the ſaid Falls, and from thence to its mouth, and at its mouth.

16. At any place or places from the mouth of the ſaid Miami River of Lake Erie to Sanduſky Lake, and at Sanduſky Lake.

17. At any place or places from the ſaid Sanduſky Lake to the mouth of the River Cayahoga.

18. At any place or places from the mouth of the ſaid River Cayahoga to Preſque Iſle, and at Preſque Iſle.

19. At any place or places from Preſque Iſle to the ſtream running into Lake Erie from towards the Jadaghque Lake, and thence over to and at the ſaid Jadaghque Lake, and thence down the Alleghany River to Fort Franklin.

20. At any place or places from Preſque Iſle to Le Beuf, and at Le Beuf.

21. At any place or places from Le Beuf to Fort Franklin, and at Fort Franklin, and from thence to Pittſburgh.

22. At any place or places from the Rapids of the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabaſh River, and from the mouth of the ſaid Wabaſh River to the mouth of the River Ohio.

23. At any place or places on the Eaſt ſide of the River Miſſiſſippi, from the mouth of the Ohio River, to the mouth of the Illionois River.

24. At any place or places on the Eaſt ſide of the Miſſiſſippi, between the mouth of the Ohio and the River Margot incluſively.

25. At any place or places from the ſaid River Margot to the River Yazous incluſively.

26. At any place or places from the mouth of the ſaid Wabaſh River up to Fort Knox, and at Fort Knox.

27. At any place or places from Fort Knox, up the ſaid Wabaſh, to Ouittanon, and at Ouittanon.

28. At any place or places from Ouittanon, up the ſaid Wabaſh, to the head navigation of a branch thereof called Little River, and at the ſaid head navigation of Little River.

29. At any place or places from the ſaid head navigation of Little River over to the Miami Village.

30. At any place or places from the mouth of the River Teneſſee to Occochappo or Bear Creek, on the ſaid River, incluſively.

31. At any place or places from the mouth of the River Cumberland to Naſhville, on the ſaid River, and at Naſhville.

And at any place or places within thirty miles of ſaid Naſhville to the Southward, Weſtward or Northward thereof.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other diſtricts, not ſpecified in theſe propoſals, the price of the ſame to be hereafter agreed on betwixt the public and the contractor.

The rations to be ſupplied are to conſiſt of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
Half a jill of rum, brandy or whiſky,
One quart of ſalt,
Two quarts of vinegar,
Two pounds of ſoap,
One pound of candles,
} per 100 rations.

The rations are to be furniſhed in ſuch quantities as that there ſhall at all times, during the ſaid term, be ſufficient for the conſumption of the troops at each of the ſaid poſts, for the ſpace of at leaſt three months in advance, in good and wholeſome proviſions, if the ſame ſhall be required.

It is to be underſtood in each caſe, that all loſſes ſuſtained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, ſhall be paid for at the prices of the articles captured or deſtroyed, on the depoſitions of two or more creditable characters, and the certificate of a commiſſioned officer, aſcertaining the circumſtances of the loſs, and the amount of the articles for which compenſation is claimed.

The contract for the above ſupplies will be made either for *one* year, or for *two* years, as may appear eligible. Perſons diſpoſed to contract will therefore confine their offers to one year, or they may make their propoſitions ſo as to admit an election of the term of two years.

The offers may compriſe all the places which have been ſpecified, or a part of them only.

Treaſury Department,

AUGUST 20th, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that propoſals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treaſury, until the 13th day of October next incluſive, for the ſupply of all rations which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of January to the thirty-firſt day of December 1793, both days incluſive, at Springfield, in the State of Maſſachuſetts, and the Poſt of Weſt-Point, in the State of New-York.

The rations to be ſupplied, are to conſiſt of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
Half a jill of rum, brandy or whiſky,
One quart of ſalt,
Two quarts of vinegar,
Two pounds of ſoap,
One pound of candles,
} per 100 rations.

The propoſals may be made for both of the above-mentioned Poſts, or ſeparately, for Springfield and Weſt-Point.

Treaſury Department,

AUGUST, 20th, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that propoſals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treaſury until the fourth day of October next incluſively, for the ſupply of the following articles of Clothing for the Troops in the ſervice of the United States——viz.

FOR THE INFANTRY AND ARTILLERY.

4608 Hats	18460 Shirts
4608 Coats	7956 Pair of Socks
4608 Veſts	4608 Blankets
8668 Woolen Overalls	4608 Stocks
9216 Linen Overalls	4608 Stock Claſps
18376 Pair of Shoes	4608 Pair of Buckles

FOR THE CAVALRY.

360 Caps	720 Pair of Stockings
360 Coats	1440 Shirts
360 Veſts	360 Blankets
360 Pair of Leather (Breeches	360 Stocks
720 Pair of Boots	1200 Rifle Shirts, to be
360 Pair of Spurs	(made of Ruſſia Sheeting

The above Clothing to be delivered either in New-York, Philadelphia or Baltimore, at the option of the contractor or contractors, on or before the 15th day of June, 1793.

The propoſals may compriſe the whole of the before-mentioned Clothing, or any one or more of the component articles; to be furniſhed agreeably to patterns or ſpecimens, which will be ſhewn at the War Office. Good ſecurity will be required for the punctual and faithful performance of the contract. The payment will be on the delivery of the Clothing, or, if neceſſary, ſuch reaſonable advances will be made as the Secretary of the Treaſury ſhall deem expedient.

War Department,

AUGUST 6, 1792.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the Military Invalids of the United States, that the ſums to which they are intitled for ſix months of their annual penſion, from the 4th day of March 1792, and which will become due on the 5th day of September 1792, will be paid on the ſaid day by the Commiſſioners of the Loans within the States reſpectively, under the uſual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment muſt be accompanied by the following vouchers.

1ſt. The certificate given by the ſtate, ſpecifying that the perſon poſſeſſing the ſame is in fact an invalid, and aſcertaining the ſum to which as ſuch he is annually entitled.

2d. An affidavit, agreeably to the following form:

A. B. came before me, one of the Juſtices of the county of in the ſtate of and made oath that he is the ſame A. B. to whom the original certificate in his poſſeſſion was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the ſtate to be recited) That he ſerved (regiment, corps or veſſel) at the time he was diſabled, and that he now reſides in the and county of and has reſided there for the laſt years, previous to which he reſided in

In caſe an invalid ſhould apply for payment by an attorney, the ſaid attorney, beſides the certificate and oath before recited, muſt produce a ſpecial letter of attorney agreeably to the following form:

I, A. B. of county of ſtate of do hereby conſtitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my penſion for ſix months, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two, and ending the fifth day of September, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two.

Signed and ſealed in the preſence of } *Witneſſes.*

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and adminiſtrators muſt be accompanied with legal evidence of their reſpective offices, and alſo of the time the invalids died, whoſe penſion they may claim.

By command of the

Preſident of the United States,

H. KNOX, *Secretary of War.*

☞ The Printers in the reſpective States are requeſted to publiſh the above in their newſpapers, for the ſpace of two months.

PLANS OF THE City of Waſhington,

Sold by the BOOKSELLERS,

DOBSON, CAREY, YOUNG, & CRUKSHANK.

☞ *The price of this Gazette is Three Dollars per annum—One half to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing.*